

Bible Definitions & Terms

Amplified Bible: Provides the full range of possible meanings of words in the original languages. It attempts to help modern readers understand the meanings ancient readers might have considered.

Analytical Bible: A Bible with a comprehensive study system and study aids that analyzes the structure and meanings of passages.

Annotated Bible: Includes study notes.

Archaeological Bible: New study Bible focusing on historical and geographical context of the Bible stories. Complete with color photos, maps, charts, and artifacts.

Award or Gift and Award Bible: A text Bible designed for presentation from a church or Sunday school. It usually contains maps and other study aids.

Apocrypha or Deuterocanon: Name given to the 14 books of the Septuagint, a third-century B.C. Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible. These 14 are excluded from the Jewish and Protestant canons, but 11 are part of the Roman Catholic canon.

Bookplate: A page that can be affixed inside the front cover of a Bible, usually used to signify a gift in celebration of a particular milestone.

Bonded Leather: is material made from genuine leather fibers bonded with adhesive and pressed into flat sheets.

Canon: the historical term used to designate the collected works which constitute the Bible, often divided into New Testament Canon and Old Testament Canon.

Center-Column Reference Bible: Cross-references are printed in a narrow, center column between columns of text.

Chain-Reference Bible: Explores key words and major themes by referring text to the preceding or following text containing the same word or theme.

Chronological Bible: A Bible with the text arranged in the supposed order in which events occurred.

Concordance: An index of names, words, and phrases, showing their book, chapter, and verse in the Bible. An analytical concordance also will show the Greek or Hebrew word translated in each case.

Family Bible: A large Bible containing family-record pages, often with additional material for study or family devotions.

Faux-leather: A simulated leather binding used for Bibles that has the look and feel of leather, but which is not made of the same substances nor has it undergone the same chemical processing.

Bible Definitions & Terms continued

Gender-neutral: A method of translation which renders historically masculine collective nouns into terms that signify no specific gender (i.e. humankind) or include both genders (i.e. brothers and sisters).

Interlinear Bible: A Greek New Testament or Hebrew Old Testament with a literal English translation for each word or phrase printed between the lines.

Parallel Bible: A Bible with the text of two or more versions printed side-by-side.

Paraphrase: A restatement of the meaning of a text or passage using other words.

Pew Bible: Inexpensive, sturdy hardcover Bibles used in church pews.

Pulpit or Lectern Bible: A large Bible with large print designed for use in reading the Scriptures in public worship from a pulpit.

Red Letter (Abbreviation RL.): Words attributed to Christ are printed in red letters.

Reference Bible: The text contains cross-references to related Scripture passages, either in columns (center-column or side-column references), footnotes, or within the verse.

Side-Column Reference: A Bible with the reference in columns on the side of each page.

Student Bible: A Bible with study articles and helps especially for use in the classroom.

Study Bible: A Bible with many extra features to help readers better understand the Bible. These may include book introductions, dictionary, concordance, references, maps, scholarly notes and other study aids.

Thumb Index: Grooves in the side of the pages that provide quick access to the different books of the Bible.

Verse Reference: A Bible with cross-references contained within the corresponding verse.

Wide Margin: A Bible printed with generous margins on both sides of each page, allowing room for personal notes.

Youth Bible: A Bible containing special study and devotional aids designed specifically for the unique needs, questions, and interests of teenagers.